John M Donell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1506.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

For SAVANNAH,

The Ship

Swift Packet,

NOW lying at Wilcock's wharf; a regular trader, and well accommodated for passengers—will sail on Saturday, 8th inst. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 96, South Front-street.

Who have for sale, received by the said ship,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces.

July 1. dtf

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

PENNSYLVANIA,

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Master,

LYING at Willing's wharf—she is now ready to take in, and will sail in 10 days. For terms of freight or passage, apply to

Gurney & Smith.

June 28. §1

For Sale,

The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner

Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,

Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to

Ross & Simson.

June 12. dtf

The Shareholders

Of the Pennsylvania Population Company,

ARE requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.

July 1. §16t.

Bank of North America.

July 1, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.

July 1. daw.

A Coachee and Chair,

For hire, or sale, without horses—the harness compleat.

Enquire at No. 203, Arch Street.

July 1. 2t.

George Dobson,

No. 25 South Third-Street,

HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,

5-4 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimities.
Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.

The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.

June 14, '97. d.tf.

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Longdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

} Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.

THE *Board of Health* offer to rent out the NEW CITY HOSPITAL, usually called The *Wigwam.*

It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which there are excellent accommodations. The person taking it must be capable and willing to act in the capacity of a Steward; in case a contagious disease in the city, should at any time render it necessary, to make use of the premises as a Hospital. It cannot therefore be let for any limited time—and the red painted frame building is to be reserved. *Proposals* in writing will be received at this office until the 4th of July, stating what rent will be allowed under the foregoing circumstances. None need apply without being able to produce the best recommendations. *JOHN MILLER, Jun.*

June 27 §7t] Chairman of the Board of Health.

An assortment of Russia Cordage,

AMONGST which are three cables, one of 12, one of 10 1-2, and the other 7 1-2 inches, and each 120 fathoms long

Boston Sail Duck, No's. 1, 2, 3, and 4
Bourbon Cotton, of a very superior quality
Ditto Coffee in bags
Isle of France Indigo
A few bales well assorted India Muslins
Spermaceti Oil
Ditto Candles
Boston Beef, prime and mess
Codfish in hogsheads and tierces
Ditto in quintals
Mackarel in barrels
Herrings in ditto
4th proof Brandy, and
A few kegs of Lard

ALSO,

Just landing from on board the Active, from Hamburgh,

10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 9 by 12 German Window Glass, and a few boxes assorted Dutch Glass Ware, for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.

June 27 10t

For Sale,

THE time of a Mulatto Man, who has about 6 years to serve, understands the care of Horses, and is a good waiter.

Inquire of the Printer.

June 26. §1w

Best English Crown Window Glass.

A well assorted Invoice of the best English Crown Window Glass, of the following sizes:

10 by 8
11 by 9
12 by 10
14 by 10
16 by 12
19 by 14

} 212 BOXES.

Likewise fresh Rice, high proof Brandy, best mess Beef, in half barrels.

Sail Cloth, No. 1. to 8.

Sherry Wine.

A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Pistol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,

Thirty Boxes Chocolate.

For Sale by,

Samuel Breck, Jun.

No. 89, South Third-street.

June 21. co10t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,

No. 112, South Front-street.

June 1. 3aw6w

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 6th July, '97.

THE mail for New Castle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck Creek cross roads, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George Town (in the place of Clowes) and Dagsborough, in Delaware; Trap and Snowhill, in Maryland; Horn Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H. in Virginia; will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at sun set. 18t

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown } in hhds.

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and } TEAS
Hyson Skin }
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Cossee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

GABRIEL DECOMBAZ,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Begs leave to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. 32, South Third street.

AND HAS JUST PUBLISHED,

(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)

The Adventures of Telemachus.

French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.

AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

—

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.

—

Also Comprehending

Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,

☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.

June 21. dtf.

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay,

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,

GRIFFITH EVANS,

Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. J 6—§1m

I THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America,* hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

John Miller, jun. & Co.

Have received per the India, Ashmead, from Calcutta,

A well assorted small Invoice of

Gurrahs
Baftas
Cossaes
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes

Laid in remarkably low, which they will sell for cash or short credit on very advantageous terms.

June 5. 2wfr14t

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, fid.-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

—

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2m.

LANDING

From on board schooner Daphne, captain C. W. Morse, from Hispaniola,

61,00? wt. Sugar,
53,900 Coffee

FOR SALE BY

F. COPPINGER,

No. 221, South Front-street,

Who has also on hand,

Claret in hhds. and cases
Rice
A quantity of Bristol Bottles
A case of Cambrics
Cloths and Cassimeres.

July 5. d6t.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases.
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,

103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3tw

Bank of United States.

3d July, 1797.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each share for the last six months; which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 13th inst.

G. SIMPSON, *Cashier*

3t

NOTICE.

ANY of the citizens who may be inclined to accommodate Members of Congress with board and lodging during the next session, will please to forward their address, as soon as possible, to the subscriber, at Congress Hall—Who also wishes to hear of some ready furnished lodgings, with the use of a kitchen. Likewise of a front drawing room, well furnished, and two good bed rooms, with board for a small family, in which there will be two servants. THOMAS CLAXTON.

July 3. 3t

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Have for Sale,

Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inspection
350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings
500 bushels Wheat
5 casks Ginsang.

ALSO,

Three cases Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback
200 pieces Bandannoes, and
100 cadies India Sewing Silk.

June 15. thsw3t

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA,

Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,

A Quantity of

Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes

adeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, *West-India Rum,* and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

For Sale,

THE time of a smart, active Negro Boy, who has about sixteen years to serve.

Apply to the Printer.

June 30. §5t

On TUESDAY evening next, the 11th inst. will be sold by public auction, at the Merchants Coffeehouse for account of the concerned, being deposited as collateral security.

Sundry Promissory Notes,

Drawn by John Nicholson in favour of, and indorsed by David Allison. The said notes are all due and have been regularly protested for non-payment. They have been originally given for a full and valuable consideration—are clear of any dispute or defalcation and will be received equal to specie for shares in the Pennsylvania Land Company and will of course be a great object of speculation.

Approved endorsed notes at sixty days will be received in payment.

July 6, 1797. *d5t

Town Lots.

A TOWN named BEULA, one mile square, being laid out on the Blacklick Creek, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, Lots therein of 58 feet by 125 feet are now selling at TEN DOLLARS each; their situation in the town to be determined by ballot before the first of August, and deeds for the same will be delivered by the subscriber before the first of October next.

MORGAN J. RHEES.

No. 77, south Second-street, Philadelphia.

—

The purchasers of lots in BEULA have the following prospects of appreciating their property:

1. It is remote from any other town, and surrounded by great bodies of excellent land, capable of producing every kind of grain and vegetables, and is without doubt one of the best grazing countries in the United States.

2. In point of health the situation is not exceeded by any on the continent.

3. Besides numerous springs and runs, of the finest quality, there is a creek for water works (on which mills are now building) running through the town,

4. The public road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh will go through it, which being more level and nearer than any other rout, must become universally travelled: aided by the navigation of Juniata and Conemaugh, goods may be conveyed at least 2 or 3 dollars per cwt. cheaper from the former to the latter place, than by the old road thro' Bedford.

5. Being in the centre of a flourishing settlement, and taking in the shortest portage between the eastern and western waters, it is likely to become a deposit for stores, a manufacturing town, and a seat of justice. Besides the old settlers, upwards of one hundred emigrants have settled in the vicinity of Beula, since last October, and many more have engaged to join them this summer.

6. A Land-Office for supplying actual settlers with farms to a considerable amount, and in various situations, will be immediately opened in the town. The proprietors of land in the circumjacent country are solicited to send their drafts and terms of sale, or leasing, to THOMAS JONES, Surveyor, in Beula, who will give security for any trust reposed in him: with such co-operating aid, the progress of the settlement will be the more rapidly advanced and extended to distant townships.

7. A public library for the benefit of the settlers, will be established in the town, towards laying the foundation of which, upwards of one thousand volumes are already purchased and principally sent forward.

8. Two hundred acres of land adjoining the town, besides lots and subscriptions, will be applied to support a minister and preceptor, capable of teaching the useful and liberal arts.

9. After defraying necessary expences, the money arising from the present sales will be laid out in public buildings—A place of worship, school house and library room, are the first objects.

10. Every professional man and mechanic, on condition of building a house with a stone or brick chimney, and residing in it, before the first of November next, will be entitled to four lots GRATIS, free for ever from ground rent. Five and ten acre out lots may likewise be obtained on reasonable terms.

*** The two central streets in Beula are 100 feet wide, and the others 80 feet. Reserved squares and other accommodations must add to the health and beauty of the place.

July 6. 5t

Boarding and Lodging

FOR single gentlemen may be had at No. 114, Sixth-street, corner of Race.

Some apartments to be let at the above place.

July 6. *2t.

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For sale by,

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

MAY 30 dtf

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,

No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

Just Imported,

In the ship Rebecca, from St. Croix,

Prime Sugar and Rum
40,000 wt. of Windward Island Coffee
A quantity of choice Madeira Wine.

James Yard,

South side Walnut street Wharf.

June 27. d6t

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. 2

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 7.

THE modeſt *Mr. BACHE, in his paper of this morning, has, with his uſual regard to Decency and Truth, endeavored to impreſs a belief that the deteſted Jacobin, BLOUNT, of the "virtuous" minority in the Senate, is one of the "Britiſh faction"; as this Retailer of Sedition denominates the friends of their country in the adminiſtration of the Government.*

BLOUNT was, indeed, "one of the late Preſident's officers"; and like ALL who were ſelected from the party to which he ever belonged, he has given evidence that thoſe who oppoſe the free government of their country, and its adminiſtration, are unchecked by Moral conſiderations. To oppoſe, thwart, miſrepreſent, and deſame a government, reſting on Confidence alone, thereby to deſtroy this confidence, has been a game as often repeated as free governments have been deſtroyed. The late Preſident, ſeduced by his own conſciouſneſs of integrity, and miſled by the hypocritical pretenſions of the Antifederaliſts, to ſuperior attachment to liberty, the conſtant cant of diſorganizers, appointed too many of them to offices of importance. And what have been the returns? While he continued in office, they conſtantly endeavored to excite oppoſition, by miſrepreſentation and falſehood;—their malignity has followed that father of his country to his hallowed retirement. And this friend *of General Waſhington, as the* honeſt *Bache wiſhes he ſhould be believed, endeavors, by caſting "all the blame on the late Preſident", to give himſelf conſequence, by exciting the ſavages againſt our country. O ſhame! when wilt thou reſtrain the votaries of ſedition?*

This infamous tranſaction is, at preſent veiled, in ſome degree, with myſtery. When the whole of the Preſident's communications ſhall be publiſhed, it will be obvious, that the objects of the traiterous combination were not confined to the application to the Britiſh Miniſter, but that that application itſelf was deſigned to produce effects which ſhould defeat the execution of our treaty with Spain, and it has ſo far, at leaſt for the preſent, ſucceeded. The probability is, that the principal agent, Blount, was an inſtrument in the hands of wily Frenchmen. That it was hoped the bait would ſucceed as it reſpected Great-Britain, and thereby involve us in hoſtility with that country; and for this it is probable they relied upon our prejudices againſt that nation—At any rate, it was believed, that it could not fail to excite fear and jealouſy in the Spaniſh government, and probably might facilitate the ceſſion of territory to France, of which we have heard ſo much, and which we know is ſo ardently deſired.

Reſpecting Mr. Blount, it is a fact well known, that he has invariably attached himſelf to the oppoſers of the adminiſtration—that on no national queſtion has he ever voted with its friends—that his perſonal aſſociations have ever been conſonant with his votes—that during the laſt winter his houſe was the rendezvous of thoſe who were canvaſſing for the election of the Correſpondent of Mazzei to the Preſidency—that there has been a conſtant and open intimacy between him and the French and Spaniſh agents here; and it is believed that he is not even perſonally known to the Britiſh Miniſter, but that all his applications to him were made by other men and in other names.

Juſtice demands that it ſhould be added, that Mr. Liſton gave no encouragement to the propoſals, but repreſſed the firſt advances; and that in his official communications, the reaſons which influenced him in declining, produced a rejection of the project by the Britiſh adminiſtration.

July 6.

COMMUNICATIONS.

That pure and incorruptible patriot, the Editor of the Aurora, in order to raiſe a duſt to cover the ignominious flight of one of *his** faction, and divert the public attention from the object to which it ought, and nevertheleſs will be directed, viz. the unſoundneſs of the pretended patriots—has with his accuſtomed candor, attempted to paſs on the public a baſe miſrepreſentation reſpecting the Britiſh miniſter. No other refutation is neceſſary, than the publication of Mr. Liſton's letter. One thing in Bache's ſtatement is remarkable. "What are we to think (ſays he) of thoſe Americans, who have been on ſo familiar a footing with him," (the Britiſh miniſter.) Hah! it is ſomething ſuſpicious then, to be on a familiar footing with an ambaſſador! Thoſe who know that Bache never made love to all the French miniſters that have come to America ſince their revolution; that his houſe was not open to and frequented by them, and theirs by him at all hours, and particularly at midnight—will at once perceive the peculiar propriety with which a remark of this kind comes from him.

Men of glaſs! throw no ſtones.

* It is believed that this *Mouth Piece* of the Jacobin Faction is father confeſſor and privy counſel to moſt of the *leſſer* gudgeons among the *Repreſentatives of France* in an American Council of *One Hundred.*

The ſublime Theory of the celebrated Franklin realiſed.

MR. MAISON, deſirous to ſhew his gratitude to the reſpectable Companies who do him the honor to be preſent every evening at the Philoſophical and Mechanical Experiments, executed by three artificial perſons, informs the lovers of arts and ſciences, that THIS EVENING, the 7th inſt. there will be a ſurpriſing addition to the Philoſophical Experiments, which are ſo ably executed by the artificial Lady: after having fired the Cannons de Volta, melted metals through means of her inflamed breaſt, &c. &c. ſhe will direct the electric fire on a building, which, being provided with a pointed conductor, will remain perfectly ſafe, but having applied a metalic ball to the point, a ſecond ſtroke of the electric fire will fall on the ſame, and deſtroy it inſtantaneouſly.

This diſcovery alone is ſufficient to inſure to the celebrated Franklin an undoubted right to the gratitude of the public: it is in the country of this great man that an European Philoſopher (who already at Paris obtained marks of his eſteem) will repeat this beautiful experiment, before his worthy fellow citizens, in order to celebrate and honor the memory of its author.

Theſe experiments will continue every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock preciſely, in the dancing-room of Mr. M'DOUGALL, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and will be varied and augmented.

Entrance half a dollar—Children, one quarter of a dollar. July 7.—mw&tf

LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Publiſhed by Authority.

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the fifteenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

An Act for reviving and continuing Suits and Proceſs in the Circuit Court for the Diſtrict of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, a ſufficient quorum of judges did not attend to hold the circuit court, for the diſtrict of North-Carolina, for the purpoſe of doing buſineſs in June term, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, in conſequence whereof, certain proviſions are now become neceſſary and expedient, to prevent a failure of juſtice in the ſaid court.

Section 1. *BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That it ſhall and may be lawful for the diſtrict judge of the ſtate of North-Carolina, to direct the clerk of the ſaid court, to iſſue ſuch proceſs for the purpoſe of cauſing perſons to be ſummoned to ſerve as jurymen at the ſaid court, at the term to commence the thirteenth day of November next, as has been before iſſued by the clerk of the ſaid court for the like purpoſe, returnable to June term, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven; that the perſons ordered by the ſaid proceſs to be ſummoned for the ſaid purpoſe, ſhall be ordered to be ſummoned in the ſame proportion, and from the ſame counties, as thoſe perſons who were ordered to be ſummoned for the like purpoſe, by proceſs returnable at June term, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven: *Provided,* that if it ſhall appear expedient to the ſaid diſtrict judge, that a different time of notice ſhall be preſcribed, than that hitherto preſcribed, he may cauſe ſuch other time of notice to be directed to be given, as to him ſhall appear moſt conducive to juſtice, aud convenient to the perſons to be ſummoned: And the marſhal is hereby directed to execute the ſaid proceſs, ſo to be iſſued; and the perſons who ſhall be legally ſummoned to attend as jurymen, in conſequence thereof, are hereby required to attend the ſaid court, under the like penalties for diſobedience, as if the ſaid proceſs had been ordered to be iſſued by the ſaid court, in the ordinary method of proceeding; and the marſhal and the perſons who ſhall attend as jurymen, in virtue of the ſaid proceſs, ſo to be iſſued, ſhall be entitled to the like allowances for their ſervices, reſpectively.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all ſuits and proceedings, of what nature or kind ſoever, which have been commenced in the ſaid court, and not finiſhed, ſhall be proceeded on at the enſuing term, in the ſame manner, and to the ſame effect, as if the ſaid circuit court had been regularly held for the purpoſe of buſineſs in June term, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and continuances had been regularly entered, of all ſuits and proceedings of the ſaid term, in which they were depending, in the uſual manner of proceeding, as the caſe might be.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs and other proceſs ſued out of the clerk's office of the ſaid circuit court, according to the accuſtomed method, bearing teſt in November term, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, or June term, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, ſhall be held and deemed of the ſame validity and effect as if the term of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, had been regularly held by a judge or judges competent to do buſineſs, and continuances in reſpect to ſuits or other proceſs returnable to the laſt mentioned term, had been regularly entered.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, July 5, 1797:
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary af State.

An Act to continue in force, to the end of the next Seſſion, certain Acts, and parts of Acts, of limited duration.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That all laws of the United States, and parts of laws now in force, and which, by the terms of their limitation, will expire with the end of this ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall be, and hereby are continued in force, until the end of the next ſeſſion.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, July 5, 1797:
JOHN ADAMS,
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Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, July 3.

Mr. W. SMITH, propoſed a reſolution, appropriating a ſum of money for erecting goals in thoſe States, in which there are not ſufficient ones at preſent, for containing the priſoners of the United States.

This propoſition was oppoſed on the ground of its being no way connected with the preſent ſeſſion, and negatived without a diviſion.

The bill for laying a ſtamp duty was read a third time, and the blanks filled up, viz. that for fixing the time of the act's taking effect, with the 31ſt day of December next—the fine and impriſonment for counterfeiting ſtamps, &c. with 1000 dollars and 7 years impriſonment; and the time for which the duration of the act was limited, with five years.

The yeas and nays upon the paſſing of the bill were as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Bayard, Brookes, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Gilleſpie, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griſwold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hoſmer, S. Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Charleſ.) Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Van Alen, Wadſworth, J. Williams—47.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baer, Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgeſs, Cabell, Champlin, Claiborne, Clopton, Clay, Davis, Dawſon, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Livingſton, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Parker, Skinner, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—41.

Mr. GALLATIN moved the order of the day on the bill making additional appropriations for the year 1797.

The houſe accordingly went into a committee of the whole on this ſubject, and the blanks of the bill were filled.

The firſt five items were agreed to without objection. On Mr. W. Smith's propoſing to fill the 6th item with 60,000 dollars,

Mr. NICHOLAS, called for the reading of the particulars which compoſed this ſum. They conſiſted of the ſalary and outfits of Miniſters to France; to Pruſſia, and to the Barbary powers. Mr. N. wiſhed the ſum mentioned to be for the Miniſter of Berlin, viz. 13,500 dollars to be deducted from the 60,500, as he knew of no poſſible uſe that a Miniſter to Berlin could be of. He thought the preſent extenſion of foreign intercourſe was far too great; he wiſhed much to ſee it narrowed, and truſted it would be done at the next ſeſſion, as the law on that ſubject would then expire. He wiſhed, therefore, to reduce this ſum, in order to to ſhew their wiſh to have the buſineſs of foreign intercourſe circumſcribed. He moved to fill the blank with 47,000 dollars.

Mr. HARPER thought it was too late for the gentleman to talk in this manner, becauſe a ſum of money had uniformly been appropriated for the purpoſe of foreign intercourſe. It was extraordinary, therefore, that at this day, if there were no good reaſons for it, that they ſhould now be called upon to depart from their uſual practice. He hoped it would not meet with the approbation of the houſe.

Mr. M'DOWELL was oppoſed to voting any conſiderable ſum for this purpoſe. It might have been proper heretofore: but he could ſee no reaſon at preſent for entering into treaties with nations with whom we neither had, nor could have any conſiderable connection. He wiſhed to pauſe before they agreed to this meaſure; becauſe, if agreed to, he expected it would hereafter be produced as a reaſon why they ſhould extend the buſineſs ſtill farther.

Mr. NICHOLAS ſaid, the gentleman from S. Carolina ſeemed to have miſtaken him. He did not propoſe to ſtrike out any thing which had heretofore been agreed to, but what related to a further extenſion of our foreign intercourſe. Of the four northern powers, he thought it was leaſt neceſſary to have any connection with Pruſſia; ſhe was in a ſituation to favor us leſs than any other power. If a new treaty were entered into with Pruſſia, he ſuppoſed it would be next propoſed to have one with Sweden, Denmark and Ruſſia, as we had a much greater commercial connection with thoſe powers than with Pruſſia. As to their having once agreed to go into this buſineſs of foreign intercourſe, it was no reaſon for continuing it after they were convinced the ſyſtem was injurious to the welfare and happineſs of this country.

Mr. W. SMITH ſaid, this motion involved in it a very delicate conſideration. They were called upon to vote for a leſs ſum than that eſtimated, upon the ground that the Preſident had done wrong in ſending a miniſter to Berlin. His colleague was right, when he ſaid this was running counter to eſtabliſhed rule. He thought it would be contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, becauſe the power of judging of the propriety of ſending miniſters to foreign countries reſted with the Preſident and Senate; but this houſe conceiving they had made an injudicious exerciſe of that right, ſay they will withhold the neceſſary appropriations; which, he ſaid, would be exerciſing a power over that branch of government in which the conſtitution had alone placed the power of doing the buſineſs. It was his opinion, that the Preſident having ſent a miniſter to Berlin, they were as much bound to appropriate money to pay the expenſe, as they were bound to provide for the ſalary of the Preſident, or of the judges. Some gentlemen, however, thought, that ſuch a ſituation might exiſt, as would juſtify the withholding of appropriations. Admitting that there might be ſuch a ſituation, a queſtion would ariſe whether it ſhould be done by withholding an appropriation, by impeachment, or by a vote of cenſure on the Preſident. For if that Houſe were to arreſt an appropriation, be ſuppoſed the Senate would not ſuffer the bill to paſs without it, and unleſs they came into the opinion of the Senate, no bill could paſs.

He found himſelf embarraſſed in diſcuſſing this queſtion, becauſe it was not their province to adduce reaſons for ſending a miniſter to any particular place; but he thought if it were deſirable we ſhould have a miniſter at any foreign court, it was that of Pruſſia; and from the connection which ſubſiſted between that monarch and the French republic, he ſhould have ſuppoſed that thoſe gentlemen who wiſhed ſo much to harmonize with the French Republic, would not have objected to the ſending of a miniſter there.

The treaty we formerly had with Pruſſia was expired, and he believed that court had requeſted a renewal of it; the Preſident had alſo recommended it in his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion; and there might exiſt reaſons for it which were not proper to be laid before that houſe. He agreed that *prima facia* there appeared to be a greater propriety for us to enter into treaty with Denmark, Sweden and Ruſſia than with Pruſſia. We had a treaty with Sweden about to expire; and it was not improbable that the gentleman ſent to Berlin, might alſo be employed in making a treaty with Sweden. If gentlemen had intended to make the preſent ſerious oppoſition to the meaſure, he thought it would have been more candid to have given notice of the intention, that gentlemen might have been prepared to meet it.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid, it was rather ſingular that the chairman of the committee of ways and means ſhould be unprepared to meet any oppoſition to this meaſure, ſince he knew that ſeveral members of that committee were oppoſed to it, and he muſt therefore have expected that they would have moved to appropriate a leſs ſum. But it appeared as if the gentleman wiſhed to make a very ſerious queſtion of what he conſidered as merely incidental, viz. whether they ſhould vote ſo much money, or a leſs ſum. He believed he ſhould ſhew it was of little importance.

In relation to the conſtitution, it was merely ſaid that the Preſident ſhould have power to appoint miniſters, ambaſſadors, &c. but, by the power to appoint miniſters, could never be meant that he had the power to ſend miniſters to all the courts of Europe, and to all the principalities of Germany, and call upon that houſe only in an indirect way to agree to the appropriation. As to the power of appointing miniſters, it was a new power given to the Executive by the preſent conſtitution. The firſt Congreſs took up the ſubject. They might have ſaid there ſhould be four or ſix miniſters employed. They did not do this; but they declared that the ſalary of a miniſter ſhould not exceed 2,000 dollars, nor his out fit a ſimilar ſum, nor the whole annual expenſe 40,000 dollars. By this check they divided the power with the Executive; and if this power were not acted upon, it would have been abſurd to have given it to them. He did not look upon the preſent queſtion as by any means a conſtitutional one. The Preſident had appointed a miniſter for Berlin, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf; and the queſtion betwixt them was, whether the appointment was a proper one.

They had been yearly called upon for additional appropriations for this object: if they thought it neceſſary to check this ſpirit for foreign connections, or were determined not to renew the law relative to foreign negociations, it would be right to agree to the propoſed reduction. As to impeachment, or cenſure, they were out of the queſtion. The Preſident thought a miniſter to the court in queſtion would be of ſome uſe; they thought differently, and that the money would be more valuable. Where was the cauſe of acuſation? It was merely a difference of opinion.

Another collateral argument of the gentleman from S. Carolina, related to what the Senate would do. He did not think it parliamentary to ſay the Senate would do this or that.

To enforce the propriety of ſending a miniſter to Berlin, the gentleman from S. Carolina had ſuggeſted two reaſons, viz. the recommendation of the Preſident, and the propriety of renewing our treaty. He did not think a renewal of that treaty would be of any advantage to us; nor did he think any gentleman was anxious about it. By that treaty the United States were prohibited from fitting out privateers in any caſe. But he thought that gentleman had uſed a ſtrong argument *againſt* ſending a miniſter to Berlin. He did not know how far the the gentleman was well informed; but if the object of the miniſter was to prevail upon the king of Pruſſia to obtain an accommodation for us with France, he thought it would be the worſt policy which could be adopted. Such an offer of mediation would not be likely to produce an accommodation. [Mr. S. ſaid he had mentioned this merely as a ſuggeſtion of his own, without any authority.]

Another conſideration, Mr. G. ſaid, induced him to be in favor of reducing the appriation was, that the money was altogether unneceſſary. He did not ſuppoſe the gentleman from S. Carolina wiſhed to appropriate for miniſters which had no exiſtence, and the money now aſked had been appropriated already in full. It was true it was appropriated for a miniſter to be ſent to Portugal; but none had been ſent there, ſo that the money remained unexpended, and the ſame gentlemen intended for the former embaſſy, was now employed on this. The fact was that their appropriations for foreign intercourſe were not particularized, but made in groſs. There was, therefore, a ſufficient ſum of money in hand, ſince the object had merely been changed.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS argued in favor of the larger ſum, as it had been uſual to appropriate money to pay the expenſe of any miniſter which the Preſident (according to the power placed in him by the conſtitution) thought it neceſſary to ſend abroad. He thought it might be attended with bad conſequences to withold the neceſſary appropriations for this purpoſe, eſpecially when a miniſter had already been appointed.

Mr. N. SMITH ſaid this was a ſubject which had agitated the houſe ever ſince the gentleman from Pennſylvania came into the government; as it had been his conſtant endeavour to ſwallow up the executive power in that houſe. For certainly, if that houſe had the power to appropriate or not to appropriate, to deſtroy, or ſupport the appointment of a miniſter, at their pleaſure, it was certain that the executive was no longer an independent branch of government. Mr. S. ſaid, as he wiſhed to preſerve the government pure, he ſhould always bear teſtimony againſt ſuch a doctrine. He conſidered the executive as the ſole judge as to the propriety of appointing foreign miniſters; and being ſole judge, that houſe had no right to judge over his head, any more than over the head of the judiciary; and whenever any one branch of government ſhall preſume to judge over the head of another, there was an end to the purity of our ſyſtem.

Mr. BALDWIN ſpoke of the ground upon which this buſineſs was originally ſettled. He ſaid they determined not to ſay to the Preſident to what place a miniſter ſhould be ſent, or what quality of miniſter ſhould be appointed; but they ſtipulated the quantity of money to be expended. At the time the ſum was firſt enlarged, a particular urgency exiſted. He looked upon the extenſion of this power as unfortunate for this country, and he ſhould be againſt its going farther. The gentleman from Connecticut had therefore diſturbed himſelf unneceſſarily, when he thought this doctrine was of recent date; it was certainly as old as the government.

Mr. THATCHER thought the gentleman laſt up was miſtaken. He did not believe that by confiniug the expenditure in reſpect to foreign negociations to 40,000 dollars, it was meant to trammel the powers of the Preſident; but that the ſum was grauted becauſe it was thought it would be ſufficient for the purpoſe. He had no idea that they had a right to reſtrict the Preſident in this reſpect.

Mr. SEWALL conſidered this queſtion of ſo much importance that he could not reſtrain from delivering his opinion upon it. He inſiſted upon the conſtitution being clear in placing the power in the executive, and that the appointment of miniſters ſtood upon the ſame ground as the appointment of the judges of the federal court. The queſtion, he ſaid, ſeemed to come to this: Whether the Preſident ſhould obtain an appropriation from that houſe, before he proceeded to appoint a miniſter. A doctrine of this kind would be extremely inconvenient, ſince Congreſs were only in ſeſſion at certain periods, whereas it could not be ſaid at what preciſe time it ſhould be neceſſary to ſend a miniſter to a foreign country. If the Preſident ſhould be guilty of exceſſive ill conduct, gentlemen would do well to come forward and ſay he had done wrong; but even in that caſe, he ſhould be doubtful whether that houſe would be juſtified in refuſing an appropriation; as it would be neceſſary to puniſh the Preſident in a different way: for in refuſing the neceſſary money, the perſon employed on the embaſſy would be puniſhed, and not the Preſident.

Mr. GALLATIN wiſhed the gentleman from Connecticut inſtead of being angry, had attended to the fact which he had ſtated, viz. that the money aſked for was already appropriated. He wiſhed alſo that he had enquired into the fact whether at any time they had appropriated for the expence of miniſters before they exiſted. If they were bound to appropriate, they were not bound to appropriate beyond what was before them. He did not believe that even the gentleman from Connecticut would ſubſcribe to this doctrine.

As to what the gentlemen had ſaid relative to what had taken place ſince he came into that houſe, he was miſtaken altogether. In addition to what had been ſaid to the gentleman from Georgia, he would aſk why the law of 1790 was limitted for two years, if not meant to check the power of the Preſident? If Congreſs had been of opinion that they were bound, they would have made a permament appropriation as in relation to the public debt.

If, becauſe they differed in opinion, they were to charge each other with ſubverting the government, there would be an end to buſineſs. He gave the Conſtitution a conſtruction which he thought right; that gentlemen, he ſuppoſed, did the ſame, and though in his opinion, his doctrine brought all legiſlative power into the hands of the Executive, yet he would not charge him with any other than good intentions.

With reſpect to the judges of the Supreme Court, the Preſident had the power only to appoint them, their number was fixed by the legiſlature; ſo that there was a ſimilar check in both caſes. He thought the true ground was the expediency of the buſineſs.

Mr. HARPER aſked whether that houſe was poſſeſſed of all the information neceſſary to form a judgment of the propriety of this meaſure. Could they ſay with propriety, that a miniſter ought not to be ſent either to Liſbon or Berlin? And if the propoſed ſum were taken from the appropriation, one of theſe miſſions muſt be given up. Thus to controul the power of the preſident, in his opinion, would be to deſtroy a proviſion of the conſtitution, and bring the preſident into a very humiliating ſituation.

Mr. NICHOLAS ſaid, if the appropriation of money was not veſted in their hands for the purpoſe of exerciſing their judgment upon the propriety of expence, he could not ſee the uſe it was of; but he did believe they had the power of controlling what appeared to them improper expence, and that it was their duty to do ſo.

The queſtion was put for filling the blank with the larger ſum, viz, 60,500 dollars, and carried, there being 50 votes in favour of it.

The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, items were agreed without oppoſition.

On the 5,000 dollars propoſed for the hoſpital department, ſome debate took place. It was urged by Meſſrs. W. Smith, and Otis, on the ground of its having been called for by the proper department, and that if it was not expended, the money would be ſafe in the treaſury.

It was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Gallatin, Varnum and Macon, as in their opinion unneceſſa-

ty. It was alledged, that the expence of this department had never reached 7,000 dollars and that 10,000 dollars had been appropriated this year, which they thought must prove sufficient; if it were not, it might be supplied next session. Mr. Gallatin declared he had no faith in the estimates of the war department with respect to the several heads of expence, as heretofore, when the appropriations were made general, and a surplus under one head, was taken to supply deficiencies under another, the hospital department had been estimated at 30,000 dollars, though, by the return which had been made to them last session, it appeared, that it scarcely ever exceeded 6,000 dollars. [It will be recollected that last session the appropriations for the military establishment were made special, so that in future every item of expence must be kept distinct.]

On the motion for striking out this item being put, it was negatived 45 to 33. The question for filling the blank with 5,000 dollars, was carried 39 to 30.

The remainder of the items were agreed to without debate. The committee rose, the house took them up, and agreed to them and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

A message was received from the Senate, with a bill which had passed that house for reviving the law respecting Consuls and vice-Consuls.

It also informed them, that the President had approved and signed the act for providing a naval armament, and an act for fixing the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. REED reported the bill for compelling process in the circuit court of N. Carolina, and the bill for continuing in force certain acts and parts of acts, as duly enrolled; they were accordingly signed by the Speaker.

Mr. ALLEN laid a resolution on the table, again proposing a duty of cents per bushel on salt.—Ordered to lie.

A confidential communication was received from the President of the United States; to read which the galleries were cleared as usual.—Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, *July 7.*

WILLIAM BLOUNT took his seat in the Senate yesterday, as usual. He read a short address, in which he said he trusted when he came to be heard upon his trial, he should be able to clear himself from the charges which he understood were to be brought against him. We understand he was allowed to be heard by council this day, to shew why he ought not to be expelled from his seat in the house.

The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Mr. Blount's business was debated yesterday. It concluded with an opinion that he ought to be impeached of high crimes, and misdemeanors. The subject was adjourned to this day.

This forenoon, the House of Representatives adopted the Report of their Committee, *nem. con.* relative to Mr. BLOUNT, —in consequence of which, the House, in a body, carried up to the Senate, an Impeachment against him, of High Crimes and Misdemeanours.

IN SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES,
July 6, 1797.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to a letter purporting to have been written by WILLAM BLOUNT, ESQ. one of the Senators from the State of Tennessee, together with the papers accompanying the same, having had the same under their consideration, beg leave to make a farther report.

That Mr. Blount having declined an acknowledgement or denial of the letter imputed to him; and having failed to appear or give any satisfactory explanation respecting it, your committee sent for the original letter which accompanies this report, and is in the following words.

(See yesterday's Gazette.)

Two Senators now present in the Senate, have declared to the committee that they are well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Blount, and have no doubt that this letter was written by him, your committee have examined many letters from Mr. Blount to the Secretary of War, a number of which are herewith submitted as well as the letter addressed by Mr. Blount to Mr. Cocke his colleague in the Senate, and to this committee respecting the business now under consideration; and find them all to be of the same hand writing with the letter in question. Mr. Blount has never denied this letter, but on the other hand, when the copy transmitted to the Senate was read in his presence on the 3d inst. he acknowledged in his place that he had written a letter to Carey of which he had preserved a copy, but could not then decide whether the copy read was a true one. Your committee are therefore fully persuaded that the original letter now produced was written and sent to Carey by Mr. Blount. They also find that this man, Carey, to whom it was addressed, is, to the knowledge of Mr. Blount, in the pay and employment of the United States, as their interpreter to the Cherokee Nation of Indians and an assistant in the public Factory at Tellico Blockhouse. That Hawkins who is so often mentioned in this letter as a person who must be brought into suspicion among the Creeks and if possible driven from his station, is the Superintendant of Indian affairs for the United States among the Southern Indians—Dinsmore is agent for the United States in the Cherokee nation, and Byers, one of the agents in the public Factory at Tellico Blockhouse.

The plan hinted at in this extraordinary letter to be executed under the auspices of the British, is so capable of different constructions and conjectures that your committee *at present forbear* giving any decided opinion respecting it; except that to Mr. Blount's own mind it appeared to be inconsistent with the interests of the United States and of Spain, and he was therefore anxious to conceal it from both. But when they considered his attempts to seduce Carey from his duty as a faithful interpreter and to employ him as an engine to alienate the affections and confidence of the Indians from the public officers of the United States residing among them; the measures he has proposed to excite a temper which must produce the recall or expulsion of our superintendant from the Creek nation, his insidious advice tending to the advancement of his own popularity and consequence at the expense and hazard of the good opinion which the Indians entertain of this government and of the treaties subsisting between us and them; your committee have no doubt that Mr. Blount's conduct has been inconsistent with his public duty, renders him unworthy of a further continuance of his present public trust in this body, and amounts to a high misdemeanor. They therefore unanimously recommend to the Senate an adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That William Blount, Esquire, one of the Senators of the United States having been guilty of a high misdemeanor intirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senetor, be, and he hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE whole of the intelligence which has for some time past been received from abroad, the correspondence between this Government and the ministers of the belligerent powers residing here, and the advices from the officers of the United States, civil and military, upon the frontiers, all conspire to shew in a very strong light, the critical situation of our country. That Congress might be enabled to form a more perfect judgment of it, and of the measures necessary to be taken, I have directed the proper officers to prepare such collections of extracts from the public correspondences as might afford the clearest information. The reports made to me, from the Secretary of State, and the Secretary at War, with a collection of documents from each of them, are now communicated to both Houses of Congress: I have desired that the message, reports and documents may be be apprized of their contents before they should be made public. As soon as the Houses shall have heard them, I shall submit to their discretion, the publication of the whole, or any such parts of them, as they shall judge necessary or expedient for the public good.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
July 3d, 1797.

REPORT of the Secretary of War to the President of the United States.

WAR-OFFICE, 30th June, 1797.

THE Secretaty of War has the honor respectfully to report to the President of the United States, the annexed extracts of letters from Brigadier General Wilkinson and Lieutenant Colonel Hamtramck, relative to certain causes which may have affected the disposition of the Indians on the western frontiers; as also extracts of dispatches to Brigadier General Wilkinson and captain Guion, respecting the conduct to be observed by the latter officer on his arrival at the Natchez and Walnut-Hills; with copies of a correspondence between his excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos and Lieutenant Piercy Pope, of the corps of artillerists and engineers, and commandant of the advanced guard of the troops of the United States, destined to take possession of those posts, which exhibit the reasons that had prevented his receiving them.

The Secretary further reports a copy of a letter from William Blount, Senator from the state of Tennessee, (the original of which is believed to be in his hand writing) addressed to James Carey, interpreter to the Cherokee nation, and assistant to the Indian factory at Tellico, in Tenessee. who had received it, and which had since come to the hands of the Principal of that factory.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

[No. I.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Brigadier General James Wilkinson, dated War-Office, 9th June, 1797.

"YESTERDAY the Secretary of State received letters from Mr. Ellicott, by which it would appear that scruples on the part of Governor Gayoso had retarded the evacuation of the posts.

"These scruples or objections are, first, That in his opinion the forts ought to be demolished; 2d. That he thought it necessary to continue his force in that quarter till the claims of Spanish subjects to land should be adjusted by negociation.

"As to the first, our officer may be instructed to agree to the demolition of the works if insisted on. As to the second, he will assure the governor that he is authorized to say, that no person shall be disturbed in his possession or property till an opportunity has been afforded to apply to Congress, and that they may rely upon their claims being adjusted upon the most equitable principles.

"It is to be presumed, that on receiving these explanations, the Spanish garrisons will be withdrawn. If, however, contrary to expectation, this should not happen our officer is to take a secure position, but not so near them as to give any cause to the Spanish garrisons to apprehend insult or injury."—

[No. II.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to Captain Isaac Guion, commanding a detachment of the Troops of the United States, destined for the Natchez, dated War-Office, June 10th, 1797.

"I ENCLOSE you duplicate of my letter to Brigadier General Wilkinson of yesterday's date for your government, in case he should have left Fort Washington, or by any accident be prevented from communicating to you the contents.—

"Having a perfect reliance on your prudence and judgment, I cannot doubt but your command will prove satisfactory to yourself, and advantageous to the United States.

[No. III.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Capt. Isaac Guion, dated War-Office, June 15th, 1797.

"SHOULD this dispatch find you where I expect it will, at the Natchez, and the Spanish garrison still in possession of the works at that place; you will be pleased to lose no time in communicating to the commanding officer there, the enclosed copy of a message* from the President of the United States to Congress, and to the inhabitants of Natchez its contents, that both may be fully possessed of the intentions of Government. You will also inform the Spanish Commandant, that you are instructed to pay the strictest attention to the engagements the United States have entered into by the Treaty with his Catholic Majesty; to permit the demolition of the works; to use your utmost endeavours to preserve a continuance of the pacific dispositions of the Indians within our limits, towards the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, or his Indians; and to prevent their commencing hostilities (of which there is no appearance) against either, conformably to the fifth article of the said Treaty. That you flatter yourself, after these candid assurances, that you will have the immediate pleasure to announce to the President, a full compliance with the treaty on the part of the Commander of his Catholic Majesty's forces within the United States."—

[*12th June, 1797.]

[No. IV.]

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General James Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Washington, 2d June, 1797, received 22d instant.

"LIEUTENANT Colonel Howard of the regiment of Louisiana, an accomplished Irishman, has arrived at St. Louis, with four hundred regular troops; he is strengthening the works of that place, and organizing the Militia; and I have information, through a confidential channel, that it was determined as early as September last, not to give up the posts on the Mississippi."

[No. V.]

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General James Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Washington, 4th June, 1797, received 22d instant.

"LETTERS from all quarters announce the discontented and menacing aspect of the savages; two white men have been recently murdered on the Ohio below the Cumberland, and the savages beyond the Mississippi, and those who pass Massac, make no hesitation to avow their purpose for war; the Shawanese, at the old Tawa towns, are our nearest neighbours; they profess friendship, but are making no preparations for a crop, which is a certain indication of their intention to change ground."

[No. VI.]

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hamtramck to Brigadier General James Wilkinson, dated Detroit, 21st May, 1797.

"The departure of the fourth regiment, and now of the artillery, makes us very weak—it has reduced our guards from officer's guards to non-commissioned officer's, and our strength does not admit of three relieves.

"I have had, for a long time past, a large number of Indians—I do not know well their intentions—but I think it would be prudent not to weaken the garrison more than it is; and I am pretty sure that both the French and Spaniards have emissaries amongst the Indians. I have it from indubitable authority, that a large Belt from the Spaniards is now travelling through the different nations."

(To be continued.)

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 3.

Capt. Tilton, from Cadiz, in lat. 45, 28, spoke the ship Phenix, from Bremen for Baltimore, 35 days out, the capt. of which informed him, that he had on board papers, giving information of the French having declared War against America.

On the 12th April the French Directory moved the Council of Five Hundred to prohibit the introduction of English merchandize into Corsica, and to extend to that country the commercial advantages enjoyed by the Republic. Referred to a committee.

PARIS, May 10.

Massena arrived two days since at Paris—he brings the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace with the Emperor.

The Senate of Venice has written to Gen. Buonaparte, to assure him of their wish to preserve the utmost harmony between the two republics, and promised to do justice for the murders committed upon individuals of the French army; the senate also request the intercession of the French general, to restore to the republic of Venice, the countries beyond the Mincio.

The King of Spain has already named his ambassador to the Congress at Berne—where he and the King of Prussia will act as mediators: And such is the known temper and disposition of the people of England, that the government will embrace the opportunity of sending a minister to Berne, and accede to any just and reasonable terms of peace.

[*Col. Centinel.*]

SALEM, June 30.

From the Isle of France.

By captain Mirick of the Flora, arrived at New Bedford, and who left the Isle of France on the 30th of March, the following positive facts may be relied on, being handed through passengers upon that ship;—"That at the time of their sailing, no orders from France had been received to stop American vessels to or from English ports; and that the colonial assembly of the island had passed some late favorable decrees respecting American trade—ordering that our vessels should not be stopped or molested in any of their different India voyages, or *in any way whatever.*" The Americans were much respected there.

Dispute between the United States and France.

This day is published, by THOMAS BRADFORD, No. 8, South Front street, price 2/4,

OBSERVATIONS on the dispute between the United States and France, addressed by ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, of South Carolina, to his constituents. June 26—59t

PROVIDENCE, June 29.

On Saturday last a Number of Persons from this town, with a large Seine made for the Occasion, and several Boats well manned, and provided with Harpoons, &c. commenced a serious Chase in Seaconk River, after the large FISH mentioned in our last—about 2 o'Clock, Capt. Cole was fortunate enough to strike it with a harpoon—and the novel Scene of the Boat towed about the River with great Velocity by the Fish, excited Anxiety in the surrounding Spectators (amounting to 2 or 3000) for the Safety of the Persons in the Boat, as well as Pleasure, at the prospect of the Fish being taken; it however broke the Hold.—It rose a Number of Times in the Course of the Afternoon, and the blood run plentifully from the wound; but no other Opportunity to strike or entangle it in the Seine offered that Day—Sunday morning very early, it was found further up the river in Shoal Water, and taken without much Trouble. —It measured 12 Feet, 10 Inches in Length, and 5 Feet round. It is not agreed what the proper Name of this Fish is.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

102d day's Drawing—June 24.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
124		13829		25139	10	35247	
292		947		442		707	
799	10	14236		498		778	
1602		449		524		848	
930		641	10	651		857	
2313	10	940	10	802		37246	
351		978		26095		423	10
748	10	15177		641		451	
798		721	10	746		465	
3264		818		27080		38442	
417	10	16548		482		39140	10
4074		673		562		757	10
294		17078		28412	10	40272	
472		469		504		604	
508		713	10	29119	100	41175	10
5894		751		177		229	
6196		18076		677		420	
365		623	10	758		909	10
400		657	10	832	10	42225	20
441		983		913		479	
7779		994	10	30011		43050	
799		19544		513	10	393	
8583	10	605		816		792	
9256		798		906		44050	
485	10	20005	10	31060		665	10
561		334		306		45187	
967	10	352		541		908	
10566		470	10	666		46264	
780		964		673	10	47025	
980	10	21020		904		135	10
11066		744		32199	10	228	10
133		903		480	10	351	10
172	10	22791		711		48817	
717		23203		33049		49801	
12227		546		428		881	
518		24058	10	34374		991	10
778	10	192		777	10		
12290	10	768	10	804	10		

103d Day's Drawing—June 26.

106		15048		27903	10	291	10
159	10	268		28506		39022	
160		829		586		289	
179		16581		30329		387	
213		616	10	552	20	585	
347		17594		31549	10	832	
1200		18824		762		878	
405		19225		32872		40458	
2159		869	20	33135		794	
708	10	20652	20	845		41534	
3859		977	10	34228		42881	
905		21360	10	634		43821	
4066	10	479	10	35192		44630	10
6607		22201	10	470	10	45105	
7024		849		708		706	
9436		23128		36314		900	
495		25199		363		46562	50
538	10	322	10	532		851	
826		825		627		47658	10
10314		865		651	10	847	
470	10	27181		883		48294	10
12324		896		887		297	
13001	10	27181		37300		900	10
674		521		764		49083	
14946		906		38167	10	912	10

Errors in the 90th day's drawing, instead of 43270 blank, read 43270 10 dol. in 99th day instead of 11169 10 read 11169 10—in 100th day's instead of 10796 blank read 15796 blank, in 101st day instead of 9495 blank read 9494 blank, and instead of 32491 blank read 32491 blank.

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkins, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—in one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—3t

NEW THEATRE.

For three weeks only.

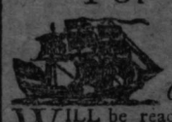
On FRIDAY Evening, July 7,
Will be presented a new COMEDY, called
The Way to get Married.
To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called
LOCK AND KEY.

The doors of the Theatre will be open at six o'clock, and the curtain rise at seven precisely.

☞ Mr. Fox's Night will be on Monday.

*** Mrs FRANCIS's Night will be on Wednesday

For Hamburgh,



THE SHIP
CHARLOTTE,
C. F. Danenberger, Master.

WILL be ready to receive the cargo in a few days, and is a fast sailing staunch, good vessel, well found—For freight or passage, apply to
George Pennock,
No. 103, *Market-street.*
July 7. 3aw3w

CAUTION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer, hath, in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser of this day, adverised for public sale, on to-morrow the 8th instant, a capital building Lot, on the north side of Mulberry-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, bounded and otherwise described as in the said advertisement is mentioned—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same, as the equitable title thereto is vested in the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, who mean to proceed at law for the recovery thereof.

By order of the Directors,
George Simpson, Cashier.
July 7. dat.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Schr. Boston, Clark,	Gonaives	19
Sloop Patience, Willis.	New-York	6

Ship Glasgow, Barry, from Cadiz; and a brig (name unknown) are below.

Two ships were seen standing in for the Capes on Monday last.

Capt. Clark, of Boston, left at Gonaives, Brig Anu, Moffat, of this port, to sail soon
Schr. Patriot, Hammet, do. do.
Hawk, Brown, do. arrived that day
Voluptuous, ——, Baltimore
Ship Pattern, ——, New-York

Boston, June 30.

Arrived brig Friendship, Eames, 53 days from Bourdeaux. Spoke, lat. 44, 50, long. 42, brig Juno, Pete, from Bristol for Baltimore, 33 days out; also in lat. 42, long. 60, brig Neptune, Barr, from Bourdeaux for Salem, 42 days out.

July 1—Arrived schooner Royal Fusilier, Miller, 9 days from Halifax. Spoke 2 days since, brig Eliza, Graves, 36 days from Cadiz for this port.

July 2—Arrived ship Mermaid, Tilton, 55 days from Cadiz. Left there, ship Foxwell, Stephens, Pepperelborough; Ottswego, Hacker, New York: brig Industry, of Boston, just arrived. Spoke in lat. 45, 28, long. 43, ship Phoenix of Baltimore, 35 days from Bremen.

Capt. Tilton passed the British fleet, before Cadiz, and was boarded by the Irresistable; the commander of which informed capt. T. that the Spanish admiral Massarado, by a flag of the 1st of May, mentioned the hopes of admiral Jervis being soon in Cadiz, in the character of a friend; he also informed capt. T. in case of the prolongation of the war, the Spaniards were determined to risk another engagement, and that admiral Massarado would be ready, in about a month, with 30 sail of the line—the British fleet, off Cadiz, is 29 sail of the line, among them 8 three deckers.

The 20th April, two frigates from the Havannah, passed the English fleet, but were afterwards discovered by the reconnoitreing ships, and after a short contest, were driven on shore—one of them, the Nymph, was got off again, with little damage, on board of which was the famous Mr. Muir, who was dangerously wounded in the engagement.

Same day arrived schooner Federal George, Sampson, of Duxbury, 44 days from Bourdeaux. Spoke nothing—brought no list.

This morning arrived brig Eliza, Groves, 44 days from Cadiz, a schr from Lisbon, and schr. Betsy, Lincoln, 19 days from New-Providence—informs, that the Maria, Hatch, was cleared, waiting for hands to proceed home.

Ships Delaware, and Berkley, have arrived at New Bedford, from a long whale voyage—the former 700, the latter 1400 bbls. oil. The Delaware, left the following ships on the Brazil coast, 20th March last, viz. ship ——, Pollard, of Boston, 1100 bbls. Portland, Barnard, 800; Lion, A. Barnard, 700; Brothers, Coffin, 600; Cato, Swain, 1000; Rebecca, Long, 850 bbls. all of Nantucket. The season has been so rugged at Brazil, that but few whales have been saved out of vast numbers which have been killed.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent.	16/8	Interest off
3 per Cent.	10/2	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/3 à 13/4	
BANK United States,	dividend off	14 per ct.
—— Pennsylvania,	do.	22
—— North America,		50
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares		50
—— Pennsylvania,	4 à 5 per ct. adv.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
—— at 60 days	65
—— at 90 days	62
Amsterdam, per guilder	40
—— 90 days	42

Bush-Hill.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Gardens will be open
Thursday Evening, 6th, and Saturday, 8th July,
With a Concert of Vocal and instrumental Music, after the manner of the public gardens, Paris, London, *etc.*

Vocal Performers—Messrs. DARLEY, sen. DARLEY, jun. BATES, and Miss BROADHURST.

Instrumental.—Messrs. Hopefield, Wolfe, Mucke, Homan, Brooke, Shetky, Petit, Oznabluth, Morel, Declary, *etc. Organist*—Mr. B. Carr.

Admittance half a dollar.

The Gardens to be opened at six o'clock, and the Concert to begin at seven.

*** Tickets to be had and Boxes to be taken at Mr. Carr's Music-store, Market-street.

N. B. Tickets of general admittance for the season to be had for twelve dollars each, at the bar of the Bush-Hill tavern.

July 5.

LANDING,

At Walnut-street wharf, from on board ship Manchester, Benj. Shewell, master, from Bourdeaux,
Bourdeaux Brandy
Old Claret in hhds.
Medoc Wine in cases
Sauterne do. do.
For Sale by
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, *Walnut-street.*

Said Ship for Freight or Charter,

Burthen 280 tons, Philadelphia built of live Oak and Cedar, will be ready to sail in a few days. Apply as above.

July 5. mwf

Received by the Indostan,
From Madras,
A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. sirie
Madras Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins
WILLING & FRANCIS.
March 27. 3aw

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 51wmwstf

FOR SALE,

By Simon Walker,

No. 122, SOUTH FOURTH-STREET,

GOLD and silver Watches
Shot, common and patent
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron
Bar and sheet Lead
Copper sheets and bottoms
Tauaton Ale
Ravens Duck
Hats in cases
Wool Cards
Claret Wine and Porter Bottles in hampers.
July 1. 6aw

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

No. 27, Dock-street,

Have just received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,

IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each sorted up to 9/ sterling per yard.

They have also received

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted

Dowlas and Sheetings,

which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual.—*Also*,

Hunter's Pipes in boxes

An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates

An assortment of Glass Ware in casks and crates

T. Crowley, Millington, Steel

Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines

Lisbon Wine of excellent quality

Superior Sherry Wines

Patent Sheathing paper.

A few small bales fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two bales assorted Flannels, to be sold per package.

June 9. 3taw 6w

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

To be sold,

The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-street.

June 13. d2w

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE,

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780.

By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ. etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"

Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"

Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

An elegant House in Arch-street.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh-street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.

Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house. Enquire as above.

June 6. 22aw3w

Wanted on Rent,

WITHIN seven miles of Philadelphia, a convenient House with a Garden, suitable for the accommodation of a genteel small family, for which a suitable rent will be given. Any person having such an one to let, will be pleased to leave information of the situation and terms at No. 43, North Third street.

June 22. eo3t

STICKNEY'S PATENT ARCH BRIDGE

ANY person desirous of information respecting this new construction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwise, to John Stickney, merchant of Worcester, (Massachusetts) who will make known the many advantages arising from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend personally to superintend the building of any bridge required.

June 10, 1797. *eo2w.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will absolutely be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 23d day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A M, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant framehouse in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building 37 feet by 19, consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building 18 feet front by 19 feet deep, consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick and conveniently partitioned. The house is entirely new, built in a modern style, and completely and elegantly finished. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump of good water in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, corn-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with two Orchards, one of 60 full grown trees, the other is young and thriving, consisting of 200 best grafted fruit trees.*

Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland, of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, and 1 of the Cross Roads, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber.

This Tract will be sold in lots on Thursday, the 24th day of August following, at 11 o'clock, A M, on the premises if the weather permits, if not at the house of Mr. Witherill, Cross Roads.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, esq. Cranberry, of Mr. Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141 South Second Street, Philadelphia, or of Mr. Charles Snowden Tontine Coffee-House, New York, or of the subscribers.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Princeton
JACOB FISHER, Cranberry } *Administrators*

N. B. The sale of the above property was advertized for the 14th inst. but the Administrators were not able to get the two separate Tracts laid out into Lots, and other matters arranged, on account of the indisposition of one of them, it was therefore adjourned to the days above mentioned. §6tmwfts June 19.

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Currier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

45,000 pieces of Nankeens

250 boxes brown Savannah Sugars
Imperial Hyson Teas
17 tubs Quick Silver
Sail Canvas, No. 1 à 8
A large assortment of Nails, sharp and flat points
Queens Ware, well assorted in crates and hhds.
London Particular and India Market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe Wine in hhds. and pipes
Bottled London Porter in tierces
Fine Yellow Paint, dry in casks
Writing Slates in boxes and bundles
A box of Ink Stands and Note Presses
Manchester Goods in chests
3 trunks black Sewing Silk
6 tons of Sheet Lead
Best Liverpool Coal, and
A quantity of Wine Bottles

For Sale by

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

June 24. 2tawtf

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings

Silk, cotton and thread Gloves

Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No. 39, Cherry-street.

N. B. Also a large, convenient Cellar in a good situation: Apply as above.

June 15 eotf

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by

JOHN CLARK,

No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,

100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Lost, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Jay's Instructions.

On MONDAY last, was published,

By SNOWDEN & M'CORKLE,

No. 47, North Fourth Street,

And to be had of the principal BOOKSELLERS,

No. V,

Of the History of the United States for 1796, &c.

This and the preceding number present the public with a copy of JAY'S INSTRUCTIONS, a performance anxiously concealed by the Executive from the House of Representatives, and the contents of which have excited the most ardent curiosity.

This number likewise contains some *singular* and *authentic* papers relative to Mr. Alexander Hamiltrn, late Secretary of the Treasury. No greater proof can be given of the value which he has attached to their *suppression*, than the following anecdote.

"During the late canvass for the election of a "President, Webster, in his Minerva, gave a hint, "that Mr. Hamilton would be an adviseable can- "didate. A person in this city, who chanced to "see this newspaper, wrote immediately to a cor- "respondent in New-York. The letter desired him "to put himself in Mr. Hamilton's way, and in- "form him, that if Webster should, in future, print "a single paragraph on that head, the papers refer- "ed to were, instantly, to be laid before the world. "*The message was delivered to Mr. Hamilton, and the* "*Minerva became silent!*"

June 24. taw2w

This Day is Published,

And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 24, North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No. 85, Race-street,

(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)

The Man of real Sensibility;

Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.

Founded on Fact.

☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copperplates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.

H. & I. K. junrs. have on hand a quantity of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are 50,000

1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
20 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

C. E. Whitlock,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.
Regulating, &c. according to the operation.	

*** C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.

June 15 §3tthtf

Lancaster, Harrisburg Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved; but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. She is a deep red brindle with some white, about ten years old and very gentle. The person who secretes her had best turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous prosecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Cow, or give such evidence against the person keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, ARCH STREET.

June 9. taw3w

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale:

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally grated to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; and the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 32awtf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw